

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL
COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Locus Map



Recorded by: Lara Kritzer, JM Goldson
community preservation + planning

Organization: Hanson Historical Commission

Date (month / year): June 2018

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form
Number

62-0-15-0

Hanover

HNS.223

Town/City: Hanson

Place: (*neighborhood or village*):

Address: 671 Indian Head Street

Historic Name: Pamela Howland House/Allan
and Joanne Clemons House

Uses: Present: Single-Family Dwelling

Original: Single-Family Dwelling

Date of Construction: ca. 1800

Source: White's History, Plan No. 6, Page 117

Style/Form: Federal/Altered

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone

Wall/Trim: Wood Shingle, Wood
Clanboard/Wood
Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: One
and a half story barn and one-story garden shed
to southwest of house and stone wall along west
property line

Major Alterations (with dates): Additions to
south and west facades, exterior chimney, fully
restored to nineteenth century appearance in late
twentieth century

Condition: Good

Moved: no ☐ yes ☒ **Date:**
1861

Acreage: .84 Acres

Setting: Located near the center of Hanson on
one of the town's main thoroughfares at the
northern edge of a predominantly residential area
characterized by single-family homes ranging
from early eighteenth century farmhouses to
twentieth century suburban development on large
lots which includes grass lawns and numerous
mature trees, bushes, and other vegetation.

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☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two-story, Georgian Colonial style house has an asphalt shingled saltbox style roof with its a short roof slope facing east and its longer roof slope to the west. The house sits close to the street behind a low, dry-laid stone wall. The building is wood clapboard sided on its east façade and wood shingled on its side and rear façades. The building has wood cornice boards on the gable facades, corner boards, and a narrow water board running around the lower edge of the building. The roof projects out only slightly over the gable façade with narrow wood eaves above the cornice and ends flush over the gable-ends with a narrow band of wood trim surrounding the outer edge of the facades. The windows are early or original six-over-nine wood windows which are now protected by storm windows. The majority of the wood window frames are simple in design with flat surrounds and a narrow, projecting sill. The exception to this are the first floor windows on the east façade, which also have narrow projecting headers not seen elsewhere on the house. A wide square corbeled brick chimney is visible to the west of the roof ridge at the center of the house. A second exterior brick chimney is located at the center of the south façade of the house.

The house faces east towards the road and has four windows on the second floor which extend up into the cornice and line up with the main entrance and three windows along the first floor. While the three windows to the right of the entrance are equally spaced, there is a slightly larger gap between the left hand window on the second floor and the rest of the windows. This may be due to the larger door frame surrounding the entrance below. The door is centered below a flat wood pediment with a narrow band of projecting wood molding around all three sides. A flat wood frieze runs below the pediment and over the fluted pilasters to either side of the entrance. The pilasters have wide capitals and bases and surround a solid wood door behind a glass storm door. Each of the windows on the east façade is surrounded by working wood shutters.

On the south façade, a small rectangular vent is located in the upper corner of the pediment. A large double hung window is located in the southeast corner of the second floor with a smaller double hung window to its left and a twelve pane fixed window in the southwest corner on the far side of the chimney. A pair of double hung windows is located on the first floor to either side of the chimney. The land drops down to the west of the building, and the southwest corner of the building is finished in additional wood shingle siding to the west of the chimney. The southeast corner has been removed to provide a sheltered access for the side door. The corner is supported by a tall square wood post, with the wood steps and railing set inside along the west wall of the opening. The north façade of the house has a similar vent in the upper corner of the pediment. A double hung window is located at the center of this façade and a smaller twelve paned fixed window located at the northwest corner of the second floor. Two double hung windows are spread out across the first floor below.

A tall, narrow barn is located to the southwest of the house and has a steep gable-end roof with the same wood clapboard front façade, wood shingled sides facades, and wood trim seen on the main house. A six-over-six double hung window is located in the gable end and a small, square hayloft door is centered directly above the vertical wood barn door in the left corner of the first floor. A pedestrian door is located in the right corner of the façade. To the left of this structure is a low, one-story gable-end shed in two parts. The eastern section of the

Continuation sheet 2

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building has wood shingle siding with a door at the left side of the east façade, a double hung window to the right, and a small, square window in the gable end. Behind this is a second, taller gable-end structure which extends over and to the right of the eastern building and is at least three times its length. This area is finished in vertical wood board siding with four pairs of casement windows along its south façade.

A ca. 1940 photograph of the house gives a sense of the extent to which the building has been altered over time. The existing first bay and front entrance in the southeast corner of the house are not present in this photo. Instead, a low one-story screened porch covers part of the original south façade, behind which is a lean-to shaped addition leading to what appears to be the current south entry to the house. The house had two-over-two windows at this time and one of the existing windows was then missing from the southeast corner of the second floor. The existing barn is visible to the west of the house.

The buildings are located on a relatively flat, open lot that slopes down slightly to the west. The stone wall runs the length of the east property line with the exception of a wide opening to the south of the house for the brick driveway which leads to the barn and a second opening near the southeast corner of the property which is enclosed with a wooden gate. The fieldstone walls continue along the north and south property lines and the west property line is surrounded by dense vegetation and woods. Mature trees are located to the north and south of the property and are interspersed around the open yard. A fieldstone enclosed planting bed runs along the south façade of the house and small evergreen bushes are located along the east façade.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Images of America states that the house at 671 Indian Head Street was originally built in the center of Pembroke in the early 1800s. According to White's History of Hanson, it was moved by Pamela (or Pamelee) Howland from the Lucius White place in the center of Pembroke on Oldham Street around 1861. A deed from 1858 records Pamela's purchase of the land from the Town of Hanson, fitting with the timeline suggested by White.¹ Pamela Thomas Howland (nee Drake) (1805-1869) married Lewis Howland (1806-1846) and had five children. According to the 1850 U.S. Census, Pamela lived near George Everson (576 Indian Head Street), just to the south of this property. It is unclear why Pamela decided to move the home from Oldham Street but it may have coincided with the marriage of her youngest adult daughter, Mary, to Leonard Keen in 1858, after which the couple moved to Hanson.

In 1865, Pamela T. Howland sold a home described as "on the westerly side of the road leading from the Town Alms House to dwelling house of Florus Estes" to James Farrell.² In 1870, Farrell sold the home to Sarah and John Kehoe who sold it to Joseph White in 1872.³ Joseph then sold the home to Franny and Charles Sprague in 1871.⁴ In 1879, the Spragues sold the home to Charles and Cynthia Moore.⁵ However, the home does not appear on any map at its current spot at the intersection of Indian Head Street and School Street (then Hanson Street and Crooker Road) until the 1903 Richards Atlas.⁶

¹ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 289, Page 42

² Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 331, Page 254

³ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 366, Page 186

⁴ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 126

⁵ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 446, Page 234

⁶ Walker and Co's 1879 Atlas shows a home owned by "F. Estes" southwest of the Hanson Street and Crooker Road intersection (now Indian Head Street and School Street). According to White's History of Hanson, this is 631 Indian Head Street—owned first by Barnabas Everson and later by Florus Estes Sr.

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In 1903, the Richards Atlas shows a T-shaped building with rear addition owned by C.G. Moore—also known as Charles Granville Moore (1849-1922), a sawyer who ran the sawmill at the John Foster lumber company in South Hanson. White's History of Hanson confirms that Mrs. Cynthia Moore (1850-1925), Charles' widow, lived in the home at the time of White's writing.⁷ The 1879 deed from Franny and Charles Sprague to Charles G. Moore describes the home on Winter Street.⁸ One explanation for this error is that Indian Head Street (also Hanson Street) was known as Winter Street for a period of time.⁹ Charles had married Cynthia A. Howland on March 31, 1872. After their deaths, the home passed to their son, Walter G. Moore (1891-1934), a finisher in a reflectors factory in the 1910 U.S. Census. By 1930, he was working as a highway laborer and renting a home in Brockton with his wife, Sara, and their eleven-year-old daughter, Anne.

In 1937 Sara A. Moore, the daughter of English immigrants and widow of Walter G. Moore, sold the home to Fred W. Snow, a real estate broker from New Hampshire, and his wife, Lola E.¹⁰ A photo from this time shows the house as being white.

In 1946, Fred W. Snow sold the property to Kenneth L. Osgood, a salesman, and his wife, Miriam H.¹¹ In 1960, the Osgoods sold the property to Allan D. Clemons.¹² Between 1961 and 1980, the house was enlarged and remodeled by Allan and Joanne Clemons, the current owners.¹³ Allan Clemons is the Town Historian serves as vice-president of the Hanson Historical Society.

According to Mr. Clemons, the work completed on the house since the 1960s has included enclosing the screened porch and adding a second story to the structure, moving the entrance to the east façade and installing two windows on the second floor to match the window and door pattern on the first floor of the east façade, and adding a new bedroom adjacent to the kitchen on the west façade, extending the west roof slope in the process and giving the house its existing saltbox appearance. This construction was apparently completed using salvaged lumber from a ca. 1820 house at the corner of Rt. 27& 58 corner that Mr. Clemons dismantled in 1964

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⁷ The former is 631 Indian Head Street, the building which appeared on the 1879 Walker and Co Atlas.

⁸ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 446, 234

⁹ In the same year, Charles purchased a lot of land from the Town of Hanson. (452, 286)

¹⁰ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 1740, 21, 1926, page 325

¹¹ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 1926, page 325

¹² Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 2914, Page 329

¹³ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 2914, Page 329

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This home was originally built in the center of Pembroke in the early 1800s. It was moved in 1860 to its present location, at 671 Indian Head Street, by Pamelee Howland. This picture was taken in 1940. Allan Clemons enlarged and remodeled the home between the years 1962 and 1980.

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Ca. 1940 photo of 671 Indian Head Street from *Images of Hanson*, Page 49.